

"Suspended solids" means the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.

"Total toxic organics" means the sum total of all detectable organic compounds which are on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's current priority pollutant list and which are present in concentrations of 0.01 mg/l or greater. In calculating total toxic organics, the concentration of specific compounds measured at detection limits in excess of 0.02 mg/l shall be assumed to be one-half the detection limit.

"Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA 307(a) or other Acts.

"User" means any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the city's POTW.

"Wastewater" means the liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together which may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW. Also see "sewage."

"Wastewater contribution permit" means as set forth in LMC 13.32.210.

"Water resources manager" means the person designated by the city to manage and supervise the operation of the publicly owned treatment works and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this chapter, or his duly authorized representative.

"Water softener" means a unit using the ion exchange process requiring sodium chloride to regenerate the exchange bed.

"Waters of the state" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.

B. Abbreviations. The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BOD                      Biochemical oxygen demand

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
l	Liter
mg	Milligrams
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	Publicly owned treatment works
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SS	Suspended solids
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.
TTO	Total toxic organics
USC	United States Code
(Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)	

### **13.32.030 Sewage to be discharged to public sewers.**

All sewage shall be discharged to public sewers except as provided in this chapter. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### **13.32.040 Private disposal of sewage.**

It is unlawful to construct any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage except when special permit is granted by the council. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### **13.32.050 Discharge of stormwaters, etc., to sanitary sewers prohibited without permit.**

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff or any nonpolluted waters to any sanitary sewer unless authorized or directed by the water resources manager. Authorization may be granted, by permit, to discharge groundwater, surface water, stormwater or nonpolluted water subject to limits on volume, discharge time period, concentrations of pollutants, and other considerations. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### **13.32.060 General discharge prohibitions.**

A. No person shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the POTW. These general prohibitions apply to all such users of the POTW whether or not the user is subject to National Cate-

gorical Pretreatment Standards or any other national, state or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A user may not contribute the following substances to the POTW:

1. Any liquids, solids or gases with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent nor any single reading over 10 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides and any other substances which the city, the state or EPA has notified the user is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system;

2. Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, wastepaper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining, or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

Specifically excluded from the sewers are waste products resulting from the handling, storage and sale of fruits and vegetables from other than retail produce establishments, or other foods not intended primarily for immediate consumption;

3. Any wastewater having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0, unless a city permit is obtained (see LMC 13.32.120). Discharge of wastewater with a pH lower than 5.0 is prohibited at all times. Wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and/or personnel is also prohibited;

4. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect

in the receiving waters of the POTW, or to exceed the limitation set forth in the categorical pretreatment standard. A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act;

5. Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair;

6. Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, scums or gases, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act, any criteria, guidelines or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used;

7. Any waters or wastes which contain more than 100 mg/l of freon extractable fat, oil or grease;

8. Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES permit or the receiving water quality standards;

9. Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions;

10. Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW which exceeds 40 degrees centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit);

11. Any pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows or has reason to know will cause interference to the POTW;

12. Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed the limits established by the state or federal regulatory agency applicable to the POTW user;

13. Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.

B. When the superintendent determines that a user(s) is contributing to the POTW, any of the above-enumerated substances in such amounts as to interfere with the operation of the POTW, the superintendent shall: (1) advise the user(s) of the impact of the contribution on the POTW; and (2) develop effluent limitation(s) for such user to correct the interference with the POTW. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

#### 13.32.070 Trucked/hailed wastes.

The discharge of trucked or otherwise hauled wastes to the sanitary sewer system is prohibited, except as authorized by, and at points designated by, the water resources manager in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

#### 13.32.080 Discharge from home regenerated water softeners.

A. This chapter shall not prohibit the use of water softener units which:

1. Were installed and in operation on or before January 31, 1966;
2. Were registered by the owner with the city as required by Ordinance 586; and
3. Are regenerated by the owner at the place of use of the unit.

B. This requirement shall not apply to softener units which are commercially recharged and are not regenerated at the customer's address. The discharge of salt waste from any unit allowed continuance by the provisions of this chapter shall be prohibited if the existing unit is replaced or repairs are made thereto in excess of 50 percent of the original cost of such unit. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

#### 13.32.090 Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

The Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, found in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405 - 471, are incorporated into this chapter. Upon the promulgation of the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal Standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this chapter for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this chapter. The superintendent shall notify all affected users of the applicable reporting requirements

under 40 CFR, Section 403.12. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

#### 13.32.100 Modification of Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Where the city's wastewater treatment system achieves consistent removal of pollutants limited by federal pretreatment standards, the city may apply to the state/EPA for modification of specific limits in the federal pretreatment standards. "Consistent removal" means reduction in the amount of pollutant or alteration of the nature of the pollutant, by the wastewater treatment system, to the less toxic or harmless state, in the effluent which is achieved by the system in 95 percent of the samples taken when measured according to the procedures set forth in Section 403.7(c)(2) of (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 403) "General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution" promulgated pursuant to the Act. The city may then modify pollutant discharge limits in the federal pretreatment standards if the requirements contained in 40 CFR, Part 403, Section 403.7, are fulfilled and prior approval from state/EPA is obtained. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

#### 13.32.110 Specific pollutant limitations.

No person shall discharge wastewater containing a daily maximum concentration in excess of:

0.06	mg/l arsenic
0.14	mg/l cadmium
1.0	mg/l copper
0.62	mg/l chromium (total)
0.20	mg/l lead
0.01	mg/l mercury
0.61	mg/l nickel
0.20	mg/l silver
3.00	mg/l zinc
0.04	mg/l cyanide
1.00	mg/l total toxic organics

(Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

#### 13.32.120 Pollutant thresholds.

To maintain and improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim municipal wastewater, the city has established the following pollutant thresholds above which a discharge permit must be obtained. No user may discharge wastewater containing pollutants in excess of the following threshold limits

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without first obtaining a wastewater discharge permit:

A. Any waters or wastes containing total dissolved solids increment greater than 300 and 25 mg/l, nor chloride increment greater than 75 mg/l, increase during a single cycle use of the water supply;

B. Any water or wastes having a BOD greater than 300 (the average BOD for residential users);

C. Any waters or wastes containing more than 300 mg/l of suspended solids (the average suspended solids for residential users);

D. Any waters or wastes with a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0. The water resources manager may, at his discretion, establish a pH range of 5.0 to 10.0 for specific users provided certain conditions are met, however at no time shall the pH drop below 5.0. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### 13.32.130 State requirements.

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than federal requirements and limitations or those in this chapter. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### 13.32.140 City's right of revision.

The city reserves the right to establish by ordinance more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the wastewater disposal system if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in LMC 13.32.010. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### 13.32.150 Excessive discharge.

No user shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the city or state. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### 13.32.160 Notification of changed discharge.

All users, whether permitted or unpermitted, must receive prior approval from the water resources manager for any new introduction of wastewater or pollutants or for substantial changes in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### 13.32.170 Accidental discharges.

A. Each user will ensure that the POTW is protected from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this chapter. Such protection shall be provided and maintained by the user at the owner or user's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and/or operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the city for review and shall be approved by the city before construction of the facility. All existing users shall complete such a plan by June 30, 1983. No user who commences contribution to the POTW after the effective date of this chapter shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until accidental discharge procedures have been approved by the city. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to modify the user's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter. In the case of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately telephone and notify the POTW of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume and corrective actions.

B. Written Notice. Within five days following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the superintendent a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this chapter or other applicable law.

C. Notice to Employees. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall insure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure. (Ord. 1437 § 1, 1995)

### 13.32.180 Notification of discharge of hazardous waste.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 403.12(p)(1) and (3), industrial users discharging any substance which, if dis-